



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 9, 1873.

"The Government" and family spent Sunday at Hon. G. D. Coleman's at Lebanon, Pa.

Gold is up in New York to 118, higher than it has been for two years. It was in New York last week—

The new libel law was defeated in the House on the 3d by a vote of 35 yeas to 48 nays. There are too many precedents in that body to repeal the present infamous law which in effect protects thieves and villains generally.

WARREN, PA.—The editor of the Warren Mail—Scodell's home organ—says: "It gives us pleasure to announce that our member, Mr. Scodell, voted against the Salary Seal."

That there is considerable feeling in army circles, over the promotion of the President's son Fred cannot be concealed. The financial point in the case is this: While Fred was a second Lieutenant he drew but \$1,500 out of the Treasury, as Lieutenant Col. he draws \$3,500—\$2,000 better. That is according to Grant, whose ruling passion is avarice.

GADSDEN ABOUT.—The summer campaign has opened. Grant and five of his Cabinet are gadding over the country, while the Government affairs are left in the hands of the boys. It is evident already that Grant will spend but little time in Washington during the second term. There is more horse in him than Government.

MACKAY FOR TREASURER.—The Democrats down the river are talking of nominating L. A. Mackay, Esq., of Lock Haven, for Treasurer. Well, we can take that pill quite easy—Mackay has a host of friends up this way, not only among the Democrats but among the Reds, and if nominated, he would clean out that other Mackay (Cameron's) in this neck 'o woods.

SHORTING.—"The Government" and Mrs. Government, Miss Nellie and General Babcock were all over at New York last week for four days, shopping. They were purchasing the wedding rig for Miss Nellie, who is to wed Tom Murphy. Not the man Grant was compelled to kick out of the Custom House, or that gave the cottage at Long Branch to "the Government," but the son—Tom Murphy, Jr.

A Moral Movement.—Philadelphia is seriously afflicted with the "Social Evil," and the press of that city is calling loudly upon the Mayor to rid the street of that nuisance. Out of respect for public opinion his Honor on Saturday last appointed a batch of special Police, disguised in citizen's dress, and during that night over thirty nymphs du pare were arrested and locked up over Sunday, and a right merry time he had on Monday morning in disposing of his troupe—holding each in the sum of \$500 for their appearance at Court. This is a beginning, and we are glad that the people and officers of the metropolis begin to see that there is something radically wrong with their morals. But why stop?—

Wreck of the Atlantic.—The most terrible shipwreck that has probably ever occurred was that which befell the steam ship Atlantic, on the 2d. The vessel left Liverpool on the 20th of March, with 952 persons on board, and running short of fuel when approaching the Nova Scotia coast, an attempt was made to run to Halifax for coal, and at about two o'clock at night the vessel struck a rock and nearly broke in two. All were in bed, even the Captain had "turned in." The horror may be imagined when we announce the fact that 652 persons were drowned. The New York Herald, of the 4th, publishes the names of 102 females and 195 males lost, storage passengers. Every woman and child on board perished. It is not in the power of language to give an adequate idea of the dreadful scenes enacted on that rock-bound coast on that fatal night. The story of this wreck has now passed into history as one of the most heart-rending ever written. The tragedy is charged to criminal incapacity—leading too many passengers and not enough fuel, and thus delivering the vessel into the hands of an incompetent and mutinous crew.

We are in receipt of nearly a dozen of communications relating to the District Treasury question. Some contain entirely too much wrath, while others are sensible enough, yet we cannot spare the room to publish them, because if we publish one we will be compelled to publish all. It is evident to us that a majority of our correspondents labor under a delusion, supposing that the District Treasurers are allowed no compensation, as witness the following from "Otto":

"I understand that the Legislature has passed a bill to the effect that our District Treasurers are to have no compensation. This is a joke on everybody, especially after Messrs. Wallace and Lawshe had their own pay nearly doubled, while they seem to want their neighbors to give every bond and discharge public duties for nothing for the fun of the thing."

Such is the tone of nearly all our correspondents upon this question. And we are right well pleased that we are able to inform them that they are all mistaken on this point. The original bill in question, passed a year ago, was faulty in this that it fixed no fees. This we know was simply an oversight on the part of the Legislature. The omission has been cured by the passage of a supplement allowing the township and borough Auditors to fix the Treasurer's compensation.

Now, if our correspondents have also "given a piece of their mind" to Messrs. Wallace and Lawshe, they will have discharged their duties as between constituent and Representative. But if they are only rendering their complaints to us, they are not doing "the fair thing" with the latter, and we can do them but little good, from the fact that we have only an individual opinion to render in the matter, and that we gave to Messrs. Wallace and Lawshe in person. There is too little communication between our Representatives and the people. An individual will sit at home all winter and criticize and condemn his Representative for doing this or not doing something else, but never spends a three cent stamp to inform him of his grievances and the line of policy his Representative should pursue.

Let there be more communication between people and Representative and we will have less bad and useless legislation and more warm, devoted party and personal friends. A Representative is a public character, and his motives and acts are often wrongly interpreted by his constituents, because they fail to ask him why he did that or did not do this. We should always give Representatives, like other people, a chance to explain and interpret their own acts before proceeding to condemn them. And then if they fail to put a good face upon their acts, "give them a piece of your mind."

The Vote on Local Option.—Below are presented the returns of the election on Friday, the 21st, ult., from a large portion of the State:

Table with columns for County, License Type, and Amount. Includes entries for Adams, Allegheny, Berks, etc.

The following counties and cities voted on the question of license anterior to Friday, the 21st:

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ADAM-LIKE.—The New York Telegram says: "A certain United States Senator has been ruined by his wife. The lady admitted that his political ruin was due to her. She must shine in society. He could not afford it honestly, but she must have a house costing \$40,000 or so. Men asked how could he afford all this on his limited income, and the answer destroyed him. It began to be whispered that all this show, superabundant by the insane selfish ambitions of his wife, meant corruption, and the suspicion was fatal. And political death has been followed by his complete moral ruin in the late investigations." It is a pity for the fellow, but, like Adam, he has a woman to blame for his transgression. It is well enough for us men to have a scapegoat occasionally.

The present population of St. Louis is reported from the city to be 228,125, an increase of 117,282 on the census of 1870.

It appears that our borough is to be blessed with another bridge across the river, toward which a large amount of money has already been subscribed. The charter does not quite suit us, but it is a decided improvement on all other charters, because it is partially free. We are radically opposed to there being any more toll bridges erected across the streams in this county. Below will be found the charter for the new bridge, which was approved the 19th day of February, A. D. 1873:

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PENNSYLVANIA BRIDGE COMPANY. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That James L. Leary, Joseph Shaw, John A. L. Flegal, John Smith and Richard Shaw, Jr., and such others as may associate with them, be and they are hereby created a corporation in deed and in law by the name, style and title of the Pennsylvania Bridge Company, with power to erect a bridge over the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, in the County of Clearfield, at any point between the west end of Locust street, in Clearfield, and the east end of the bridge over the river, adjoining the farm of Joseph Shaw, with the right and privilege of entering in and upon the land at the end of any street within the borough of Clearfield, there to erect their abutments and locate their said bridge; and the said corporation shall be entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the provisions and restrictions of the act regulating bridge companies, approved April 12th, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and the several supplements thereto, except when rendered unnecessary by the passage of this act.

As Chairman of the committee Gen. Garfield actively exerted himself to avoid receiving inconvenient testimony. Although the evidence actually elicited went far to criminate the President, he refused to examine that official in his own defence; and we have been informed by the Hon. S. S. Cox, a member of the committee, that much of the testimony taken and some of this of a serious nature, was suppressed and never published. At any rate the majority of the committee, with the immaculate Garfield at their head, armed with a supply of thick white wax, prevented what might have been a most interesting and important disclosure.

Another remarkable investigation induced by disclosures made in The Sun was that into the plundering transactions of Secor Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, in the session of 1871-72. In this case the majority of the committee, led by the notorious Effigy Sargent of California, initiated the example of Garfield and his associates. The Sun had stated that Robeson had plundered the Treasury out of the sum of \$25,000 paid to the Secors in direct violation of a statute of Congress, and after they had already been paid in full. It had also alleged that Robeson had violated the law in privately buying iron for two torpedo boats from favorites at a price higher than the market rates, instead of buying it, as the law required, on advertisement, and from the lowest bidder.

A Major General in the Cutler.—To-day there is a man going about the streets of this city, ragged, dirty, and penniless, subsisting on a few lunches and the charities of gamblers, and has not slept in a bed for months, who, during the war, was one of the most daring cavalry officers in the Union army, and was promoted from the rank of first lieutenant to full brigadier and brevet major-general for brilliant exploits on the field of battle, and who for a long time had a large and important command.

It has been here for two or three months under an assumed name, being ashamed to find the brilliancy of his record in the service of his degradation under his former honored name. He is generally very reticent, having little to do with any one or talking but little, save when "engineering" for a drink, at which he is remarkably successful.

Night before last, while lying helplessly drunk in the rear part of a Third street saloon, some men thought to play a joke on him by stealing his shirt and endeavoring to strip him. Underneath his shirt and suspended by a string around his neck, was a small canvas bag, which the men opened and found it to contain his commission as Brevet Major-General, two congratulatory letters, one from Grant and one from President Lincoln, a photograph of a little girl and a curl of hair—"a chestnut shadow" that doubtless one day crept over the brow of some loved one.

When these things were discovered, even the half-drunken men who found them felt a respect for the man's former greatness and pity for his fallen condition, and quietly returned the bag and contents to where they found them, and replaced the sleeper's clothes upon him. Yesterday a news reporter tried to interview the man and endeavor to learn something of his life in the past few years, but he declined to communicate anything. He cried like a child when told how his name and former position were ascertained, and with tears trickling down his cheeks, said: "For God's sake, sir, don't publish my degradation, or my name at least, if you are determined to say something about it. It is enough that I know myself how low I have become. Will you promise that much? It will do no good, but will do my friends a great deal of harm, and I don't want to say anything about it in South America, where I went at the close of the war."

Intemperance and the gambling table, he said, had wrought his ruin.—Kansas City Mail.

During three sessions of Congress intense and almost universal interest has been concentrated upon public investigations caused by important news published in The Sun. The first of these investigations was that into the great gold conspiracy, culminating in what is commonly known as Black Friday, and into the connection with it of President Grant and his family. This investigation was carried on by a committee of the House of Representatives; and it is an interesting fact that Gen. Garfield, who has just been found guilty before the country of falsehood and corruption in the Credit Mobilier affair, was Chairman of this committee. It was proved in the testimony that the conspiracy to raise the price of gold was organized by Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr.; that President Grant had for some time previous been conspicuously intimate with both of those persons, and had adopted their idea that a high price of gold would facilitate the movement of the crops; that Grant's brother-in-law, Mr. A. R. Corbin, was also a partner in the scheme; and that Corbin drew \$25,000 out of the pool and sent it to Mrs. Grant in Washington as a result of her interest in the speculation. The fact was likewise established that the turning point in this conspiracy was a personal assurance given by the President to Mr. Gould that there should be no sales of gold from the Treasury during the progress of the affair, and that Secretary Boutwell had given an order to sell gold, but the President countermanded this order. It further appeared that just previous to the development of the scheme a dinner was given to Mr. Boutwell in New York by certain persons described as "bulls in gold," and that the President wrote to Mr. Boutwell a letter apparently intended to obviate the effect of any argument that these bulls might employ with him.

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A committee of investigation was ordered. These facts and others of similar nature were publicly and fully proved before the committee, and the Chairman, in his report, violations of law implying corruption; but the majority of the committee, led by the notorious Sargent, endeavored to whitewash them out of sight. The people, however, have not been deceived by this endeavor, nor have those Republican leaders who attempted, though in vain, to induce President Grant to dispense with the services of such a Cabinet Minister.

The third investigation into charges first produced in this journal, has just been concluded in the case of the Credit Mobilier; and in this case, as the Presidential election was over, the demonstration of the fraud was less difficult. Continual attempts were made to conceal and whitewash the truth; nevertheless, they failed. Though all the facts have not yet been brought out, enough was proved to cause the unwilling committee to recommend the expulsion of two members of Congress, and enough to render it certain that besides these two, several others, at least, had been guilty of the same crime. The Republican party, including the present Vice-President as well as his predecessors and several chairmen of committees in the House, had all been deep in corruption.

In regard to these investigations and disclosures and the varied proofs they have afforded of the immorality of political life and the dishonesty of the most radical and high-sounding politicians in this country, our only hope is that they may be efficacious in waking up the moral sense and conscience of the people, and in arresting and turning back that most alarming process of public decay which has been going on so rapidly among us. This hope affords the only possible consolation amid the shame and sorrow which such demonstration must excite in every unprejudiced mind.

The struggle against corruption, organized, widespread, and employing the machinery of great political parties, is arduous, painful, and often dangerous, and the result not always certain. And when the party implicated is founded upon high moral and humanitarian ideas, and has arrayed in its support some of the most amiable, and even the most generous sentiments of the human heart, the difficulty, the danger, and the uncertainty are immensely increased. But it still remains true that the republic must either overthrow corruption or be overthrown by it.—N. Y. Sun.

Sixteen hundred Assessor's will go out of office on the 20th of May.

ABUSE.—About the best abused persons these days are Congressmen and the members of some of the State legislatures, scarcely any of whom get credit for doing anything good or worthy. There is something badly as laid somewhere. Either the people or their Representatives are not honest. The Cleveland Herald makes shocking remarks about the members of the Ohio Legislature: "There are members of the Legislature who spend more hours at Columbus smoking, drinking, and loafing, than in their official duties. When there is a call of the House the sergeant-at-arms knows pretty well where to find a score of the members, and these lazy legislative louts, with those who have 'cleared the coop' by going home, do not care the salt of their porridge."

When Shakespeare wrote about patience on a monument, did he refer to doctor's patients? No. How do you know he didn't? Because you always find them under a monument. "I should have no objection to my wife's reigning," said an affectionate husband, "if it were not for the fact that when she reigns she is apt to storm also."

Five hundred and thirty women in the United States are doctors, twenty-four are dentists, five lawyers and sixty-eight preachers. A good side show—A pretty check.

LOOK AND READ: SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING! JOHN O. HARWICK, Market St., CLEARFIELD, PA.

To Tax-Payers! In accordance with the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved the 23d day of March, A. D. 1873, and the supplement approved the 24th day of April, A. D. 1873, "relating to the collection of taxes in the County of Clearfield," notice is therefore hereby given to the holders of the following assessments, for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes assessed for the year 1873:

UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED THE "NOVELTY," With Cog, Wheel on Both Ends of the Rolls. It has many improvements that make it more desirable than any other in the market. Bally Washing & Wringer Machine Co., 49-51 Nassau St., N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of W. R. WRIGHT, late of this County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons claiming against said estate will please present their claims or demands with proper vouchers for settlement without delay. J. R. WRIGHT, Administrator.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of T. M. Alexander, bankrupt. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss: A warrant has been issued by said Court, at the instance of T. M. Alexander, of the County of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, for the arrest of the petitioners of his credit, and of any property or effects of said bankrupt, and of the transfer of any property by him, as forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their claims, and to elect a trustee, will be held at the office of D. L. Krebs, Esq., before S. R. Woodruff, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his customers that he will continue the business of Beer-brewing, at his establishment, in Clearfield, and will be pleased to furnish a first-class quality of Beer to his customers BY THE GALLON, or in any smaller quantity, of which my customers will please take notice. CHARLES SCHAEFER, April 2, 1873, 3d P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. LIST OF THE DEBTORS FOR JUNE TERM, A. D. 1873.

Table listing names and amounts of debtors for June Term, A. D. 1873.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF COVINGTON TOWNSHIP FOR 1872. ROAD FUND.

Table showing financial details for the Road Fund of Covington Township for 1872.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BRADY TOWNSHIP FOR 1872. ROAD FUND.

Table showing financial details for the Road Fund of Brady Township for 1872.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BRADY TOWNSHIP FOR 1872. ROAD FUND.

REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER, Wholesale Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

J. R. MURRAY, WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE! NEW WASHINGTON.

THE LATEST MOVIE! DOWN! DOWN!! THE LAST ARRIVAL AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST! A Proclamation against High Prices!

THE LATEST MOVIE! HARTSWICK & IRWIN'S DRUG STORE, CLEARFIELD, PA.

PURE DRUGS! CHEMICALS! PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for medicinal & sacramental purposes only.

SMOKERS AND CHEWERS. Will find our stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars, Snuff and Fine-cut to be of the very best brands in the market.

J. M. KRATZER, DESIRABLE TYPES of Castings, Ac., for Men and Boys, at J. M. KRATZER'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in the greatest variety—new spring shades—newest and most desirable styles—at J. M. KRATZER'S.

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